

THE DIAL

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VOL. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1887. No. 89.

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THE NEW NORTHWEST TERRITORY.*

The attractive and sumptuous volumes whose titles are given below describe the leading features and the rich and varied and exhaustless resources of a Northwest territory just now coming into notice, which, in imperial extent and in natural wealth, far surpasses that section of our country which was once designated by this name. It belongs partly to our own country, and partly to Great Britain. Much of that which belongs to Great Britain is of right ours, and doubtless would have been ours if Mr. Polk's administration had been as firm to maintain as it was brave to assert the doctrine of "Fifty-four forty or Fight," or if it had been as eager to hold free territory which rightfully belonged to us, as it was to wrest from poor Mexico a third of her rightful domain that the empire of slavery might thereby be extended. In his message of December 2, 1845, Mr. Polk declared, truly, as impartial history has decided, that our title to the whole of Oregon, from 42° to 54° 40',

*THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY, FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN. By Stuart Cumberland, F.R.G.S., with numerous Colotype illustrations and two Maps. London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

SHORES AND ALPS OF ALASKA. By H. W. Seaton Kart, F.R.G.S. With illustrations and two Maps. London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

had been "maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments." Mr. Cass went so far as to say that the just claim of the United States "extended from California to the Russian boundary," and he stood ready to press that claim at any peril of war. But compromise ruled the hour, the forty-ninth parallel was agreed upon as the boundary, and England gained, while we lost, a territory larger, if not also richer, than California, Oregon, and Washington combined. Eighty-three years before, or in 1763, Louis XV. signed away all the claims of France to Canada, saying, as he conceded to England full possession of this vast territory (larger than the whole United States, Alaska excepted), "after all, it's only a few square miles of snow." Of the character and resources of the territory in dispute in 1846, our government was about as profoundly ignorant as was the French king of Canada in 1763.

It is, indeed, only within a very few years that the provinces of Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Assiniboia, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia—Great Britain's part of the new Northwest Territory—have come to be known. Mr. Stuart Cumberland has made an important contribution to our knowledge of this vast territory—a region larger than all the New England and Middle States of our country, with Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa added. He describes its resources, mingling with his account of these interesting and often vivid descriptions of scenery, and incidents of personal adventure and experience. Representing a syndicate of English capitalists, he came to this country for the special purpose of acquainting himself with its character, its climate and its resources, and of publishing the results of his investigations and studies. He was one of the first to pass over the Canadian Pacific—"the Queen's Highway from Ocean to Ocean"—after its completion, journeying from Vancouver, its western, to Montreal, its eastern terminus. Passing by his description of the eastern division of the road and of the country through which it passes, as being comparatively well known, it will be necessary to refer here only to what he says of the value of the Canadian Pacific as a new highway for commerce between the East and West, and what he says of the country traversed by this road, as it extends westward from Winnipeg. This new road furnishes much the quickest and shortest route from England to Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand. Yokohama is two hundred and fifty miles nearer Vancouver than San Francisco; and Montreal two hundred miles nearer Liverpool than New

York. England is thus brought four hundred and fifty miles nearer to her great trade with these countries than she was before this new highway was built. But not only is the distance thus shortened, the time for making this still long journey is much more shortened by reason of the fact that any route through our own country is beset by drawbacks and obstacles which the Canadian Pacific does not encounter—such as the five mile ferry at San Francisco, heavier grades, higher altitudes to climb, and many more important places at which trains must stop, involving corresponding delays. These facts will serve to show how great an advantage to England and to her commercial prosperity is the building of this road. It will be an equal advantage in giving her better facilities for protection and defence against her great rival, Russia; as her fine harbor and naval station at Esquimaux, on Vancouver Island, affords her an admirable position for watching closely the movements of Russia in Asia.

But it is to Canada's prosperity, and especially to the settlement and development of its Northwest territories and of British Columbia, that this road will most largely contribute. This vast region—large enough almost to make two States like Texas—possesses, as Mr. Cumberland shows, great and varied resources. The valleys of the Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Peace rivers, constitute an immense area of some of the best wheat lands on the North American continent. There is nothing in Minnesota and Dakota to surpass them. Lands valuable for grazing purposes are not less extensive than those which are adapted for cultivation; while the undeveloped wealth stored away in the endless forests of this region, in the rich mines, and in the rivers teeming with fish, is practically inexhaustible. In no part of it, except, perhaps, that which lies north of the sixty-fifth parallel of latitude, is the climate so severe as to forbid its occupation and profitable tillage by man. The climate of Vancouver Island, which is as large as the State of New York and is still a *terra incognita* except on the coast, and of all the regions bordering the Georgian Gulf and Queen Charlotte's Sound, is very mild—as mild as that of New Orleans.

Mr. Cumberland writes intelligently and appreciatively of all these immense and as yet little known northwest provinces of the Dominion of Canada. But he should have spared his readers the dismal record of his own trials and woes as a traveller. In speaking of these, he is garrulous and unrestrained. As an instance of this, he devotes six tiresome pages to a description of the worst hotel he "ever put foot in" (at Port Moody) and to his experiences therein. The volume is very handsomely illustrated and printed; the maps are

just what is needed by the reader, and there is a good index.

The second of our two volumes tells the story of a journey of exploration along the coast of Alaska, which was extended beyond the Kenae Peninsula, to Kodiak Island, and as far as the 153d degree of longitude. Few persons, probably, are aware that the middle point between Eastport, Maine, and the westernmost part of our country, lies west of the Missouri river; fewer still would locate it west of Denver; and almost none west of San Francisco. But it is west of the City of the Golden Gate. In other words, when the traveller from Eastport, Maine, reaches a point directly north from San Francisco, he is not yet *half way* across our territory, but must journey a hundred miles farther on over the Pacific Ocean; for the Aleutian Isles—the loss of which Mr. Cumberland, as an Englishman, mourns, and credits to the "blundering ignorance" of his government—stretch far out towards the continent of Asia. Lieut. Karr pushed his explorations nearly to the point where this long line of islands begins. In making the circuit of the coast northward from Cape Spencer, or the canoe journey from Kaiak to Prince William Sound, he was the first explorer to follow after Cook. He made a brave but unsuccessful effort to ascend to the top of Mount St. Elias, and reached an elevation of only 7,200 feet above the sea-level. According to his estimates, it is not this mountain which is the highest in Alaska and so in North America, as has been generally supposed, but Mount Wrangel, which is situated near Copper river, about one hundred miles from its mouth. His descriptions of the numerous glaciers which he saw are extremely interesting. One, flowing into Glacier Bay, he describes as a stream of solid ice, 5,000 feet wide, 700 feet deep, and discharging into the sea at the rate of forty feet per day in the month of August. Another ice river, which he named the Great Guyot Glacier, and which he crossed in making the ascent of Mount St. Elias, he found to be twenty miles broad, and of unknown depth and length. The area of glaciers in the whole country, he estimates to be more than 18,000 square miles.

But Alaska is not made up wholly of mountains and glaciers. Of lands adapted to agricultural or grazing purposes it has almost none. But its forests contain vast and unknown wealth. And its rivers are, in the proper seasons, literally full of salmon, so that they crowd upon one another. This is true both of the large and of the small streams. Lieut. Karr writes of what he saw in a little brooklet, thus:

"It was completely crowded with salmon, and the water being not of a depth to cover them, their backs were bare. There appeared to be truly a

greater bulk of salmon than there was of water in the brook. As I approached, their wriggling and splashing almost emptied the pools of the little water that existed in them. The sight from the brookside was as of a vast fishmonger's slab, as there averaged twelve salmon to every two square yards of water."

If this is a "fish story" it is just such an one as all writers upon Alaska who have visited it when the salmon are "running" tell. Besides the salmon, there are immense cod banks off various parts of the coast, which so far remain unworked. A still more fruitful industry, and one which yields far greater wealth, is that of the fur trade. There are sea otter and land otter, the beaver, five varieties of the fox, three of the bear, the mink, marten, musk-rat, lynx, and wolf. The pelt of the sea otter is worth sixty dollars, and that of the black fox fifteen dollars. The sea otters are caught in a net, generally one at a haul, sometimes three or four, rarely six or seven; and in one instance, as Lieut. Karr records, one man took twenty-four out of a net one night after a gale.

That the climate of Alaska, along the coast, is far less severe than is generally supposed may be seen in the fact that all manner of edible berries grow there in the greatest abundance. Strawberries growing wild here reach their perfection both in size and quality. Currants, gooseberries, blueberries, blackberries, and cranberries are also found in profusion. The mosquito, too, is as much at home in Alaska, and as attentive to the *genus homo*, as are they of the Jersey marshes. Lieut. Karr found a humming bird singing gaily in Icy Bay! The temperature along the coast never rises very high, and never, even in the coldest weather, falls to zero. There is no doubt that as Alaska comes to be better known, it will prove to be an acquisition to our national domain, as great in the variety and value of its resources as it is in its territorial extent. Lieut. Karr has done much to increase our knowledge of the country, and his publishers have put forth his book in a form which is made very attractive in type, paper, illustrations and binding. All who have ever visited or who propose to visit this great Northwest Territory, should get and read these volumes; while to the general reader they cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

GEORGE C. NOYES.

WILL THERE BE A NEW CHINA? *

China is essentially a country of agriculture, possessing only a soil and a history. She has no science; no arts but the most commonplace;

* CHINA: A STUDY OF ITS CIVILIZATION AND POSSIBILITIES. By James Harrison Wilson, Brevet Major General U. S. A. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

no manufactures but the simplest; no commerce but that which has been forced upon her; no railway system, and no other means of internal transit, except the slowest methods by river and canal; no defences which could withstand attack by modern military arts, having a coast as defenceless as that of the United States; with abundant mineral resources, she has no mines; with large supplies of coal, her people are so poor in fuel that each fallen leaf and every bit of dry herbage is hoarded to cook the scanty meals of the common poor. The ordinary Chinaman is a fatalist. He toils through all his life for scanty clothing, a little rice, and a grave. Happily for him, his wants are few, for his resources are yet fewer. And yet he is strong, vigorous, healthy, prolific, and in his way happy.

The population of China is a matter of which even the Chinese government is profoundly ignorant. All statements of travellers, missionaries, and officials are alike mere estimates, based upon entirely insufficient data, varying from 500 millions to 300 millions of people, which latter number Gen. Wilson believes to be nearest the truth. He further expresses the opinion that the country is not over-crowded, as many have supposed, and that if the natural resources of China were developed under the stimulus of occidental science and arts, the country could give a more generous support to a much larger number of people. But the stimulus of occidental science and arts, mining, manufacturing, transportation by railways, agriculture with machinery, means presently a complete disruption of oriental customs and an absolute reconstruction and rehabilitation of oriental thought, not simply in its applications and fruitions, but in its elements, and even in its language. This means more than rejuvenation, it means a new birth. In some degree this rejuvenation, or this renaissance, has occurred in Japan. The problem for China to-day is, How can China be born again?

The most typical thing in China is its great wall. To each new traveller it is a new wonder. Thus General Wilson found it:

"It is from twenty-five to thirty feet high, fifteen to twenty feet thick, and revetted, outside and in, with cut granite masonry laid in regular courses with an excellent mortar of lime and sand. . . . Every two or three hundred yards there is a flanking turret, thirty-five or forty feet high, projecting beyond and overlooking the face of the wall in both directions. . . . The most astonishing thing about it is, however, that it climbs straight up the steepest and most rugged mountain sides, courses along their summits, descends into gorges and ravines, and, rising again, skirts the face of almost inaccessible crags, crosses rivers, valleys, and plains in endless succession from one end of the empire to the other—from the seashore on the Gulf of Pechile to the desert wastes of Turkestan. . . . It is laid out in total defiance of the rules of mil-

itary engineering, and yet the walls are so solid and inaccessible, and the gates so well arranged and defended, that it would puzzle a modern army with a first-class siege-train to get through it if any effort whatever were made for its defence. . . . One can form no adequate idea of the amount of labor or materials expended upon this great work unless he has seen and measured it. The simple problem of cutting the stone, making the brick, and transporting them to the wall, must have been a sore puzzle to those who had it in hand, and it is almost impossible to conceive the means by which the water used in making mortar could be carried to the mountain tops across such a rough and arid country."

And this wall extends a distance of more than 1,600 miles,—or as far as from New York to New Orleans by way of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. This wall, massive, ancient, extended, as it is, impassable as it was intended to be, is a fit material representation of the ancient, dense, and more impassable wall that everywhere surrounds Chinese thought, and prohibits the introduction of western science and consequent advancement. The first line of fortification is about the person of the Emperor. For many centuries a similar barrier surrounded the true sovereign of Japan. None but officials of high rank have access to the imperial presence. Foreign ministers have never been received either by the present Emperor, or by the Empress-mother, for many years regent of the empire. All diplomatic business has been transacted with subordinates, in the name of the sovereign; but the ruler has been protected by the invisible, but none the less impenetrable, barrier of prejudice and precept, so that the ideas of the age have found no lodgment in his thought. We are told that even ambassadors do not obtain audience with the Emperor; their credentials, addressed to him, cannot be received by any officer of lower rank, and therefore are locked up in the archives of the embassies themselves. But the Emperor is, in name and in fact, an autocrat. He is surrounded by boards, whose members have no individual responsibility, and whose acts are valid only when approved by him. In fact the Emperor is a thrall to the customs and the traditions of his race and nation, which have an antiquity as reverend, and a density as obscure, as are those qualities in the great wall. The Emperor of China needs emancipation, such as came not many years ago to the Mikado. He needs such enlightenment as shall assure him that the representatives of other lands do not come bringing the tribute of vassalage. Next he needs to learn that the western nations really possess knowledge, and have made progress, of vast consequence to themselves, and of equally valuable potency toward China. In brief, he must descend from his eminence of divine superiority, and be willing to recognize

his peers in power and his superiors in intelligence. Such lessons have been learned by some of his near advisers, among whom may be named the so-called viceroy, Li Hung-Chang, evidently a statesman and diplomatist of rare ability.

China's most valuable lessons have come to her through grief. She learned the value of war ships, because her ports were entered after their defences had been forced by foreign ships of war. Such enginery was too strong. She could not fight against it; she could not fight without it; so her ministers procured some. It may yet appear, as in the case of Peru, who in a luckless hour gave her iron-clad Huascar, bearing the keys of all her sea-ports, to her enemy the Chilians, that the Chinese have gathered a fleet of war vessels ready to the hand of some foreign power which may seize the ships and turn their guns against the defences of the coast. The exigencies of war have taught the Chinese the value of the telegraph, and the natives are becoming as expert in its use as the inconvenience of the language will permit. Since the language is syllabic, with myriads of characters, it is not possible to have an electric signal for each character, and all messages have to be translated into a telegraphic cipher, to be retranslated at the office of reception.

We have seen that China has bought steamships. But steamships require coal, of which she has plenty, waiting only the miner and the railway, while foreign coal is furnished more cheaply to her ships. The great rejuvenator of China is the railway. Will she admit it? Will she permit railways to be built? As yet, but two short lines have been made. The first was bought up by the government, and its rails were taken up. The second was built in the face of prohibition, and carries coal from a mine to a river, seven miles, at a loss. It has been said that the Chinese were averse to the building of railways, because of the respect of the people for the graves of their ancestors; as the whole country is one vast burial ground, through which no railway could be laid without the desecration or obliteration of multitudes of burial places. Gen. Wilson finds that this is a matter of slight consequence, which if properly treated could easily be overcome. The obstacles to railways are found not in the dead, but in the living. The people of China are peaceful, quiet, contented. They are born, live, work, pay taxes, and die. What more can a government desire for its people than the Chinaman now has in his own home? Hence the government of China is, as to railways, deaf in its economic ear. It is curious to find urged against them the same objections which were raised in England and America fifty years ago,—as, that

there would be no farther need for horses, carts, etc.

But the Chinese officials are not so deaf in the military ear. They know what attack and defeat mean, and they are becoming more and more aware of their defenceless condition which invites attack. It begins to be apparent that a nation might as well not have armies as to have them in places remote from the danger, and without the means of transport. It is becoming evident that munitions of war and the means of defence include very much beside war-ships, fortresses, fire-arms, and soldiers, and that the resources of a country, if utilized for defence against attacks made by modern methods of warfare, must be organized, and mobilized, and applied in equally skilful combinations governed by modern science. If China has ships, she must build them. If she needs guns, she must make them. Her resources for defence lie wholly within herself. In the development of resources for defence lies their development for all other purposes, and in that lies the hope of rejuvenation which can place China in that position among the nations of the world which her native capacities entitle her to occupy. In this case, as in multitudes of others everywhere in the world, ideas are more potent than things. Let once the stupendous, immaterial, impassive, and as yet almost impassable wall of self-appreciation, prejudice, and formality, be breached, so that some illumination may enter, and the rest will follow with almost certainty. Unless this is done, the situation of China contains the elements of her dismemberment and destruction, at no very distant time.

SELIM H. PEABODY.

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Antonio Rosmini Serbati, the contemporary of Pestalozzi and of Froebel, is the most important figure in modern Italian philosophy. So says the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was a devoted priest of the Catholic church, a philanthropist, a profound thinker and a voluminous writer upon metaphysical subjects. He seems to have breathed

* ROSMINI'S METHOD IN EDUCATION. Translated from the Italian by Mrs. William Grey. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION PRACTICALLY APPLIED. By J. M. Greenwood. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE COLLEGE AND THE CHURCH. From the Forum Magazine. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE VENTILATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS. By Gilbert B. Morrison. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ON TEACHING ENGLISH. By Alexander Bain. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE ART OF READING LATIN. By W. G. Hale. Boston: Ginn & Company.

THE NEW EDUCATION. By George Herbert Palmer. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

some of the same air that inspired Pestalozzi and Froebel, and, with little or no knowledge of their ideas and work, he set forth in theoretical form the fundamental ideas which they, and particularly Froebel, worked out practically. The present work, on "Method in Education," is but a fragment of a very comprehensive plan which he seems to have had in mind, which was no less, as his translator declares, than the exposition of the theory and methods "in which the education of the human being was to be carried on through all the stages of life, on the principle of natural development," from birth to maturity and beyond. The book is not easy reading, but will appeal strongly to that class of teachers, fortunately rapidly growing in numbers, who realize that all true methods in teaching must be based upon clear ideas as to the nature of the human mind and the orderly development of its faculties.

The step from the profoundly speculative to the practical, perhaps one might say the mechanical, in education, is not so very long. A much larger class of teachers, however, will read and profit by such works as Greenwood's "Principles of Education Practically Applied." This book, of modest dimensions, is in the nature of a manual of instruction for the teachers in a system of city schools. It differs, however, from some manuals of the earlier period of so-called graded schools, in abjuring all procrustean methods and in insisting upon a recognition of individuality in school children. Teachers are exhorted to acquaint themselves with the temperament and environment of their pupils, with a view to a more perfect adaptation of their methods. The broad classification of schools is into city and country schools. The proportion by numbers is about seven-tenths country and three-tenths city. The organization of country schools and city schools is essentially different, and this difference is almost inevitable by the nature of the case. In the city, individuality must be largely ignored, for economical reasons; while in the country, classification and gradation are extremely difficult to be maintained. The ideal school possibly avoids the defects and combines the excellences of both extremes, and is in a manner a combination of the two. Happily for the coming generations, the two classes of schools are approaching each other in principles and methods, though both will always, no doubt, be kept somewhat apart from the standard mean by the peculiarities of condition. The rigid system of classification and promotion which characterized so large a portion of our city schools when that system was first inaugurated, is giving way to more rational ideas; and this little work, by the superintendent of the schools of a great city, gives cheering evidence that the crisis in

the graded system has been passed. The country schools, on the other hand, are improving somewhat, laying out courses of study, seeking to emerge from their old chaotic condition, and planning for something like a beginning, a middle, and an end of things. Superintendent Greenwood's book throws much light upon the subject on both the city and country side, and will exert a wholesome influence wherever its exceedingly rational and common-sense ideas shall take root.

The next book that we take up almost sends to limbo our fine-spun theories. We are taken into the confidence of some dozen or so of the eminent educators and literary men of the day, who tell the story of their education, some forty or sixty years ago, before any of the psychological ideas upon which all first-rate teaching is now supposed to be done were evolved. Most of these eminent scholars entertain but an indifferent opinion of the schools in which they received their early training. None especially commend the methods under which they were trained, and whatever commendation they give to their teachers is for the force of character, magnetism, or natural aptitude to teach, which they displayed. Some seem to have passed through their entire school life, from infancy up through college, without ever having come under the influence of more than two or three persons who stamped any valuable lesson or impression upon their minds, unless it were that of avoidance. It will be interesting, at a period forty or sixty years hence, for those who are then alive to observe how much better men will come out of our present philosophical methods of education under normal trained teachers, than Hale or Higginson or Vincent or Harris or Dwight or Angell or White. But these men have not only told us the story of their own schooling, but we may say, *ex his disce omnes*. They represent the best schools and educational methods of their day, and all the great leaders of thought and the master minds of the passing generation were trained no better than these who have so frankly told their story. We all know, who have ever taught a school, that there are some intellects too dull and some natures too sluggish ever to be aroused to the accomplishment of anything fine by any amount of personal magnetism or by the most cunningly and logically devised method. We may also learn this further lesson from the book before us, that some minds are too bright and keen ever to have their lustre tarnished or their edge turned by the most stupid of instructors or the most irrational of methods. The world need shed no tears of regret over the graves of "mute inglorious Miltons." The public has occasion to be grateful to the

publishers of "The Forum" for having, in the first place, elicited these reminiscences from its contributors; and again, for making them accessible in so attractive and convenient a form as this volume. Its exceeding interest is greatly enhanced by the collection of "Confessions" by communicants of several important religious sects, which constitute its latter half.

The next book of our collection is a monograph on "The Ventilation of School Buildings." It is a book for architects and building committees; though the average building-committeeman, it is to be apprehended, would require to have the book read to them by an interpreter. It is well illustrated with diagrams and plentifully sprinkled with algebraic formulæ, all of which serve to give it the appearance of being thoroughly scientific,—as doubtless it is. If the sanitary features of ventilation—or, rather, want of ventilation,—have not heretofore been fully portrayed, it is attributable to the inadequacy of the English language to deal with the subject; but it has been reserved for Prof. Morrison to call attention to its economical aspects. He says: "If, then, we suppose ventilation possible, the conclusion follows that in those school-rooms where ventilation is imperfect and the air impure six-sevenths of the money expended to educate a child is wasted." This is a view of the case that may appeal successfully to the most sordid of school boards. At all events, those who are to have anything to do with the building of schoolhouses should procure this book and give its suggestions careful consideration.

Alexander Bain, the accomplished Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen, has added another to his numerous works on the teaching of English and other kindred subjects. It is a book of great value for all who are teaching higher English in the form of rhetoric and criticism of authors with a view to the cultivation of style. The first part considers and criticises some of the irrational and vicious modes of studying style and authors that are quite prevalent, and which have their source and motive in many of the annotated texts so widely used. The use of the older authors for teaching style, in any of its features, is unsparingly condemned. Subject matter should not be considered when a selection is studied for style. Modern authors, those of the present century, are alone suitable for this use. While not a text-book for pupils, nor in any sense a work to be followed closely, it is full of thought, and must prove useful as a general guide in teaching this difficult subject.

The classical teacher will find both delightful and helpful the essay of Prof. Hale, of Cornell, on "The Art of Reading Latin." It seems to offer a solution of the problem which

so many teachers have tried in vain to solve, of how to feel the meaning of a Latin sentence somewhat as we imagine a listener to Cicero did, or as we enter into and feel our way through the complex sentences of our own language. As no rational reader rearranges a sentence of Milton's into prosaic order before trying to take in its meaning as a whole, so the Latin reader should be trained to take the words of his text as they come, in order that when he has reached the last word he will have grasped the meaning, with all its peculiarities of style and emphasis, as indicated by the verbal order. The end is certainly desirable for one who pretends to read Latin at all, and it is undoubtedly attainable by the method of teaching here set forth.

The elective system is discussed in an attractive little volume under the title of "The New Education," containing a reprint of three articles first published in "The Andover Review." The evolution of the system at Harvard is the particular phase of the subject treated. Certainly there has been a great movement in the direction of elective studies within the past few years, and the important institutions throughout the land seem to be adopting and extending it as fast as their means will permit; for it must be confessed that the system is enormously expensive as compared with that of the old rigid two-course plan. An illustration of this is given by comparison of Harvard's 1,586 men in 1878, with 146 instructors, and Glasgow University, which had 2,018 students and but 42 instructors. It is evident that if the elective system is to be the popular policy of the future, only the great and wealthy institutions will be able to meet the requirements of the age. All poorly endowed schools must be specialized or withdrawn from the field. How far the system will be extended in the future, it is difficult now to predict. Harvard still retains a few prescribed studies in the freshman year, but not one beyond. It is probable that prescription will soon altogether cease. Some of our leading high schools now have at least one-half the studies elective. Whether there is not danger in the direction that things are now tending, is a question that demands consideration. Many wise teachers think there is.

J. B. ROBERTS.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.*

An imperfect acquaintance with the works of the Elizabethan dramatists will no longer be defensible on the plea of inability to procure them in a sufficiently cheap and accessible

form. Messrs. Vizetelly and Co. of London are giving us in "The Mermaid Series"—commemorative of that Olympian hostelry, the Mermaid tavern—the first really popular edition of the dramas of the fellow-workers of Shakespeare; and, in view of the increased interest manifested in the literature of the era of Elizabeth and James, the enterprise of the publishers is likely to meet with success. The volumes are issued monthly, each containing, on an average, five carefully selected plays, which will in no case be expurgated, the editors rightly conceiving that a full appreciation of the vivid energy of style characteristic of the authors can be best attained by thus disregarding the finical requirements of modern taste.

The Marlowe volume, first of the series, is, considering its very moderate price, a good specimen of the handiwork of the British book-maker, and gives rise to the hope that the prevalent Anglo-mania may eventually reach our American publishers. It contains, in addition to the five plays, a paper introductory to the Mermaid edition, by Mr. J. A. Symonds, treating of the Elizabethan drama in general, followed by a notice of Marlowe by Mr. Havelock Ellis. The names of the writers are a sufficient guaranty of the excellence of their work. In the appendix is a sketch of a famous actor of the fifteenth century, Edward Alleyn—whose portrait, etched from the painting at Dulwich College, forms the frontispiece; the ancient "Ballad of Faustus" from the Roxburghe collection; and a curious transcript from the Harleian MS. endorsed, "Coype of Marloes blasphemyes as sent to her Highness," and described as "Contayninge the opinion of one Christofer Marlye, concernynge his damnable opinions and judgment of God's worde." The document is signed by Richard Bame, and affords some insight into the character of the poet. This preliminary volume may presumably be taken as a type of the series.

Christopher Marlowe was born in Canterbury in 1564, where his father, a shoemaker, obtained admission for him into King's School. He was afterward entered as a pensioner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1583, and of Master of Arts in 1587. Our knowledge of his life is meagre, but there is sufficient ground for the inference that he was "an ill-regulated, dissolute, outrageously vehement and audacious spirit, but grand and sombre with the genuine poetic frenzy." It is conjectured that, like other playwrights of his time, he was an actor; and his familiar and accurate use of military terms—notably in "Tamburlaine II," Act iii, Scene 3,—renders it probable that, like Jonson, he served against the Spaniard in the Low Countries. Although there is no proof of it in his plays, he is said

* CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE. Edited by Havelock Ellis. With Introduction by J. A. Symonds. (Mermaid Series.) London: Vizetelly & Co.

to have held atheistical opinions, and, had it not been for his premature death, would undoubtedly have been prosecuted therefor, and possibly burnt like his fellow-collegian Kett. The circumstances of his death were in keeping with his turbulent, ill-governed life. Having fled to the village of Deptford, in company with other authors and actors, to avoid the plague which was then raging in London, he became involved in a tavern brawl with a low fellow named "Francis Archer," a "bawdy serving-man," over the favor of a drab, and while madly endeavoring to stab his rival, wounded himself mortally with his own dagger.

But it is with Marlowe's genius and share in the evolution of the drama that we are chiefly interested. In order to estimate his services rightly it is necessary to understand the stage of development to which dramatic art had been brought in England prior to the new era inaugurated by the tragedy of "Tamburlaine." The native drama had advanced through the various phases of miracle play, morality, and interlude, and, conforming itself to the advancing intellectual requirements of the people, had finally taken the form of a scenic representation of stirring narrative, whose sole purpose was to entertain. These rudely rhymed and versified pieces, in which tragedy and comedy went hand in hand, while they lacked the stately decorum and statuesque beauty of the classical models, were yet replete with a certain fire and vigor due partly to their spontaneous growth and partly to the unequalled force of the native English genius. The cultured coteries of the court, the University pedants,—all men, in fact, who had freely imbibed the new learning of the Renaissance,—looked with disfavor upon these native productions, that set at naught the rules of art developed by the masterpieces of the Latin and Italian theatre. They despised the

*"Jiggling veins of rhyming mother wits
And such conceits as clovenage keeps in pay,"*

as heartily as did Marlowe himself, but, unlike him, they failed to acknowledge the latent energies of the undeveloped English drama. In their pedantic dread of diverging from classical models, they demanded either "right tragedy" or "right comedy,"—despising the method that, true to the complexity of actual life, allowed the blending of the pathetic and the humorous. The people, on the other hand, preferred the fire and actuality, the rapid change and realism of their native stage-plays; and, fortunately, they were to be the arbiters of the future of the English theatre. This, however, was still undecided, when, soon after the year 1580, a group of writers, among whom were Greene, Peele, Lodge, and Nash, appreciative of the beauties of the classical, yet foreseeing the grand possibilities of the romantic school, began to mould the rude though

vigorous native material into something like conformity to a fixed artistic type. This work was consummated by Christopher Marlowe—the creator of an epoch in our literature—the predecessor of Shakespeare.

Although blank verse had hitherto been essayed by English playwrights, Marlowe was the first to popularize it, and, applying it to the romantic as distinguished from the classical type, turned the current of the Elizabethan drama into its final channel.

To understand Marlowe's genius we must view him in the light of his own times. The Renaissance and the Reformation had entered England hand in hand, so to speak, liberating simultaneously reason and conscience. A glimpse of the long forgotten and forbidden treasures of the literature of pagan Greece and Rome caused men and women to turn in disgust from the pedantic disputations, puerile quibbles, and dreary compilations of the schoolmen, and, invigorated by an unwonted exercise of their reasoning powers, they shook off more easily the fetters of religious dogma. This newly acquired liberty rapidly degenerated into license. Religion became a dead letter—Catholicism having been overthrown, and Protestantism not yet fully established or understood. The brawny, semi-barbarous race, feeling for the first time the full energy of its passions in their unforbidden gratification, rushed into every excess. The gloom of superstition, the death in life, and the religious contempt of the aseful and beautiful arts that marked the Middle Ages, disappeared, and, instead, reigned the sensuous luxury of the Renaissance. All this exuberant freedom of thought and action ran riot in the ill-regulated and rebellious yet grand and powerful soul of Marlowe, and through his genius the popular mood found vent in words. The two parts of "Tamburlaine," written before the reflection and judgment of maturer years tempered his style, display, in an exaggerated form, the intense energy which characterizes it. These plays, while they abound in lofty and beautiful passages, frequently rise to such a pitch of bombastic and furious declamation, such frenzied ravings and outrageously exaggerated incidents, that we wonder at the success that greeted their production on the stage. For instance, the hero Tamburlaine, a monster of cruelty and ambition, revelling in slaughter, bellows:

*"For in a field whose superficies
Is covered with a liquid purple veil,
And sprinkled with the brains of slaughtered men,
My royal chair of state shall be advanced;
And he who means to place himself therein,
Must armed wade up to the chin in blood."*

There is no shrinking, no sweetening of the imagination here, or in the infuriate raving of Bajazeth, who prays:

"Then as I look down to the damned fiends,
Fiends look on me! and thou dread god of hell
With ebon sceptre strike this hateful earth
And make it swallow both of us at once!"

The fury and excess, the blood-bespattered scenes filled with riot and murder, and the shrieks and groans of the dying, which make up the substance of these two tragedies, shock our modern taste; but they were eagerly relished by the men of the sixteenth century. No food was too strong nor condiment too fiery for their robust appetites. A glance at Marlowe's audience and its surroundings will afford us a partial explanation of the defects of his earlier style.

At the hour of one o'clock the hoisting of a flag upon the rude hexagonal tower that served as a theatre signified to the public that the play was to begin. The taste for the drama was universal, and, at the opening of the doors, a motley throng representing all classes poured into the building. The price of admission was low, and the payment of an extra sixpence commanded a seat upon the rush-strewn stage. Here the fashionable gallant of the day—often a ruffianly cut-throat, a "minion of the moon," despite his finery,—seated himself upon a stool, or reclined full length upon the rushes, ready to enjoy or damn the play, as a prelude to his evening pastime of brawling in the streets, insulting and drawing his sword upon inoffensive passers-by, and assaulting the watch. Disposing his person so as to display to advantage "the exquisite cut of his doublet and slops, the fine block of his beaver, the rich fancy of his chains and scarfs, and the choice hatchings of his silver-hilted rapier and dagger," he received his pipe and tobacco from the page in waiting, and proceeded to puff a cloud of smoke into the faces of the actors. If it suited his humor to be displeased, he railed in good set terms at play and author; and when the rabble in the pit below, annoyed at his too audible comments, hurled at him a storm of abuse, occasionally emphasized by half-eaten apples and other missiles, he returned their compliments in kind, and magnificently withdrew.

If these were the gentlemen of the day, what must the lower classes have been? In "the great wooden O, the pit," exposed to the inclemency of the leaden-hued London sky, sat the common people—the real critics,—swearing, drinking ale, smoking, eating, and often resorting to their fists. If the play specially displeased them, "they gave the poet a hiding, or tossed him in a blanket." Carters, sailors, brawling 'prentices, swaggering bravoes from "Alsatia" with their fierce moustachios and patched faces, jostled one another and alternately cursed and applauded the actors. They were not over-clean; modesty was an unknown quantity; and the pit being little better than

a receptacle of filth, the exhalations that arose offended even the hardy noses of the patri- cians on the stage. When the stench became unbearable, a blazing pan of juniper was brought in, the fumes of which dispelled the less agreeable odors. As M. Taine says, "in the Middle Age man lived on a dung-hill;" and these people of Marlowe's time were just emerging from that condition. The audiences that applauded the extravagances of "Tamburlaine" were not given to reflective criticism; what, to them, were the scholastic unity and decorum of the drama, the stately tread of the tragic muse? They were men of impulse and passion, of unrestrained imagination, prone to brutal and bloody sports, bear-baiting, cudgel-play, and the like; to entertain them, a tragedy must have in it plenty of ferocious realism, of "sound and fury,"—and they were satisfied in "Tamburlaine." We can imagine how the audience roared its approbation—how the orange wenches, forgetful of their wares, stared in admiration,—when the "Seythian Shepherd" "split the ears of the groundlings" with such rantings as this:

"Rise, cavalieros, higher than the clouds,
And with the cannon break the frame of Heaven;
Batter the shining palace of the sun,
And shiver all the starry firmament!"

Little space is required to sum up Marlowe's defects. To speak adequately of his merits, of the majestic music of his "mighty line," exceeds the province of the ordinary review. The tendency to exaggeration, which mars the first and second parts of "Tamburlaine," is somewhat restrained in "The Jew of Malta," and, save for an occasional echo, disappears in his masterpieces "Faustus" and "Edward II." In the "Mermaid Series" these five plays are given, and, except the poems, are his only works extant that will attract the general reader. The "Jew of Malta" is a powerful, somewhat repulsive drama, in which we detect the old half-superstitious hatred of the Jews that marked the Middle Ages. Barabas, frenzied by the loss of his wealth and the apostacy of his daughter, rages like a madman against the Christians, and devotes himself to indiscriminate slaughter. In his slave Ithamore he finds a ready instrument, and thus admonishes him:

"First, be thou void of these affections,
Compassion, love, vain hope, and heartless fear;
Be moved at nothing, see thou pity none,
But to thyself smile when the Christians moan."

The visions of luxury, the "infinite riches in a little room," conjured up by the Jew, are echoed by Ben Jonson in "The Alchemist." Barabas says:

"The wealthy Moor that in the eastern rocks
Without control can pick his riches up,
And in his house heap pearls like pebble-stones,
Receive them free, and sell them by the weight."

In "Faustus" we see revealed the sombre and

reflective side of Marlowe's mind. The boundless ambition, the thirst for forbidden knowledge, the struggles of awakening conscience culminating in the despair of the last hour, are wonderfully drawn. In Marlowe's poem our whole attention is concentrated upon the magician. There is no Margaret to divide our sympathies, no sentimental by-play; Faustus sins against himself alone; and the poet, retaining the original *motif* of the legend, devotes himself to analyzing the agonies of a lost soul. The awful melancholy of Mephistophilis is in marked contrast to the skeptical malignity of Goethe's fiend. In the philosophical conception of Hell, as revealed in the reply of Mephistophilis to Faustus' inquiry, Marlowe is far ahead of the ideas of his time:

"Why, this is Hell, nor am I out of it:
Think'st thou that I who saw the face of God,
And tasted the eternal joys of Heaven,
Am not tormented by ten thousand Hells
In being deprived of everlasting bliss?
O Faustus! leave these frivolous demands
Which strike a terror to my fainting soul."

In "Edward II." Marlowe touches the high-water mark of his powers. Except the plays of Shakespeare, there is nothing in the English drama that equals the music of its versification, the terror and pathos of its culminating scenes. The portrayal of the "reluctant pangs of abdicating royalty," and the agonized doubt of Edward in the presence of the appointed murderer, Lightborn, indicates the height to which Marlowe might have risen had he lived a longer and better governed life. He was a man of his time, living for the hour, seeking forgetfulness in sensual enjoyment, and regarding the future with a defiant skepticism. The farewell of Mortimer, overthrown from power, and condemned to the block, gives us the keynote to Marlowe's creed, and tells us that reflection sometimes stayed the headlong torrent of his life:

"Base Fortune, now I see that in thy wheel
There is a point to which when men aspire,
They tumble headlong down: that point I touch'd,
And, seeing there was no place to mount up higher,
Why should I grieve at my declining fall?
Farewell, fair queen; weep not for Mortimer,
That scorns the world, and, as a traveller,
Goes to discover countries yet unknown."

EDWARD GILPIN JOHNSON.

SOCIETY IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE.*

From the tons of chaff in H. M. Public Record Office, the industry of Mr. Hubert Hall has sifted some grains of wheat, which he presents to the public in a handsomely printed and illustrated volume entitled—

* SOCIETY IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE. With eight coloured and other plates. By Hubert Hall, of H. M. Public Record Office, Author of "A History of the Custom-Revenue in England," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

little ambitiously perhaps—"Society in the Elizabethan Age." The scope of the work may be gathered from the fact that there are ten chapters devoted respectively to the Landlord, the Steward, the Tenant, the Burgess, the Merchant, the Host, the Courtier, the Churchman, the Official, the Lawyer. These characters are not generalized, but each is treated, so far as possible, in the person of some famous representative. A great deal of light is here for the first time thrown upon the private doings of several old English worthies whose reputations gain little by such illumination. For instance, the Churchman—Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely,—is charged, in depositions taken against him, with a series of offences that make those which caused the fall of his contemporary, the great Lord Bacon, seem trivial. Cox "was charged generally with engrossing the revenues of his see at the expense of his successors and of the episcopal dignity." "He had rack-rented and oppressed his tenants; cut their turf; reduced their fields; and summarily evicted them. He had enclosed commons; impounded cattle; concealed leases; imprisoned debtors; imposed upon the poor and ignorant; and persecuted his opponents maliciously." This man of God was almost literally obnoxious to the allegorical charge used by the prophet Nathan to arouse the conscience of David. "On one occasion the bishop had impounded the only steer of a poor maid, and consumed it in his own household, the sufferer being dismissed unheard when she claimed redress."

The volume is thickly bestrewn with interesting passages tempting to the reviewer. The author does not conceal his contempt for the English Reformation; and his unrelenting statistics and facts are to be especially commended to those who cherish illusions concerning "merry England" in the time of "good Queen Bess." His central figure, "Wild" Darrell, is invested with a pathetic interest through his unhappy love affair—the mournful details of which are here set forth,—and through the misfortunes of his life and the unmerited odium that has pursued his name in legend and ballad to our own time. Darrell was kinsman to some of the most famous courtiers of the time as well as to the queen herself; and we get many interesting glimpses of celebrities together with much intricate genealogical information. The appendix contains inventories, washing-bills, rent-rolls, tables of household expenses, abstracts of law-cases,—all that raw material of history presided over by the Carlylean Dryasdust, Lord of Chaos. Then there is the Darrell correspondence, an ash-heap, if the reader pleases, but covering the smouldering embers of human passions strangely like those

of to-day. Note how the following sentence of Darrell's noble and unhappy mistress throbs and palpitates beneath its antique vesture of orthography:

"Luker & gaine makes meny dissembling and hollow hartes, and whar as you say you will kepe ye burde in your breste saiffe and othe that you have sworne never to revelle nor breake, one thinge assur yourselfe off, cawes justly you shall have none to breke & in tim I shall well find & parseve your furste menyng and constancy."

This is almost as metrical as the stateliest passages in Bunyan's *Pilgrim*, or the common version of the *Psalms*.

The book is enriched with several plates, some of them colored, among which the large folded plate (colored), containing a bird's eye view of the Elizabethan London, is perhaps the most valuable. The author's style, although vigorous, is sometimes incorrect and frequently obscure. Altogether, the book is full of novel interest to any intelligent reader, while to the special student of that period it may be pronounced indispensable.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

THE VIGILANTS IN CALIFORNIA.*

"Popular Tribunals" is the title of the latest volume of Mr. H. H. Bancroft's *Pacific States History* series. The subject was at first intended to be treated in two or three chapters of the volumes devoted to California; but the materials were found to be so abundant and so full of interest that two volumes were finally set apart for them. The first of these is now published. It deals with an era in the life of the new world probably unparalleled in the annals of the globe—the period from 1849 to 1856, during which the vast gold fields of the Pacific side of North America were opened up and many of the Pacific States and Territories were formed and organized. During this period the "popular tribunal" reached its fullest development; what had been known as mob-law, lynch-law, and the like, assumed a higher and more dignified position in society; the old names were cast off, and Judge Lynch and his advocates began to hide their identity under the more pleasing titles of Regulators, Committees of Safety, and Committees of Vigilance.

Mr. Bancroft, at the outset, defends the right of a crime-ridden community to take the administration of justice into its own hands, whenever existing laws may be either inadequate or carelessly and tardily enforced. In the opening chapters of his work, he says:

"The doctrine of Vigilance, if I may so call the idea or principle embodied in the term vigilance

committee, is that the people, or a majority of them, possess the right, nay, that it is their bounden duty, to hold perpetual vigil in all matters relating to their governance, to guard their laws with circumspection, and sleeplessly to watch their servants chosen to execute them. Yet more is implied. Possessing this right, and acknowledging the obligation, it is their further right and duty, whenever they see the laws which they have made trampled upon, distorted, or prostituted, to rise in their sovereign privilege and remove such unfaithful servants, lawfully if possible, arbitrarily if necessary. . . . In a free republican form of government every citizen contributes to the making of the laws, and is interested in seeing them executed and obeyed. The good citizen, above all others, insists that the law of the land shall be regarded. . . . Law is the will of the community as a whole; it is therefore omnipotent. When law is not omnipotent, it is nothing. This is why, when law fails—that is to say, when a power rises in society antagonistic at once to statutory law and to the will of the people—the people must crush the enemy of their law or be crushed by it. A true vigilance committee is this expression of power on the part of the people in the absence or impotence of law." (Vol. I., pp. 9-10.)

While Mr. Bancroft thus defends society's right to self-protection, he does not uphold the ordinary lynching mob. He says:

"Between the terms mob-violence or lynch-law and vigilance committees there is this distinction: they are often one in appearance, though never one in principle. Often the same necessities that call forth one bring out the other; though in execution one is as the keen knife in the hands of a skillful surgeon, removing the putrefaction with the least possible injury to the body politic, the other the blunt instrument of dull wits, producing frequent defeat and disaster. The mobile spirit is displayed no more in a respectable and well-organized committee of vigilance than in a court of justice. . . . Again, although vigilance and mobocracy have little in principle in common, they are sometimes found assuming much the same attitude toward law and toward society. The object of their members in associating is that they may be stronger than the officers of the law. . . . Both tyrannize tyranny, rule their rulers, and become a law unto themselves. Yet there are these further differences between them: One aims to assist a weak entrammelled government, whose officers cannot or will not execute the law; the other breaks the law usually for evil purpose. One is based upon principle, the other upon passion. One will not act in the heat of excitement, the other throws deliberation to the winds. One is an organization officered by its most efficient members, aiming at public well-being, and acting under fixed rules of its own making; the other is an unorganized rabble, acting under momentary delirium, the tool it may be, of political demagogues, the victim of its own intemperance. Underlying the actions of the one is justice; of the other revenge." (Vol. I., pp. 11-13.)

The main portion of the present volume is devoted to the organization of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, a recital of the peculiarly aggravated crimes

*POPULAR TRIBUNALS. VOL. I. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Vol. XXXVI. of Bancroft's Works. San Francisco: The History Company.

that led up to it, and a history of its remarkable career. It is startling to recall that for five years the execution of justice throughout California rested almost entirely in the hands of this Committee, aided and directed by an "Executive Committee," whose duty it was "to see that every person brought before it, accused of crime, should have a fair trial; that none should be convicted upon less testimony, setting aside legal technicalities and court clap-trap, than would suffice to convict in any ordinary court of justice." (Vol. I, p. 240.) Everything connected with the Committee was done under a perfect system. It was divided into companies and squads, each well-officered and having its own special duty. The closest scrutiny was kept up over every person in the State, from the lowest and most abandoned criminal up to the governor himself; and woe to the offender who was brought before the tribunal of the Vigilants. Their marvellous power lay not so much in the harshness or cruelty of their measures, as in the swift and unfailing certainty with which they punished any infringement of the law.

Mr. Bancroft's strong defence of the Vigilants will doubtless be a surprise to readers in older and more settled regions, who can with difficulty conceive of such a state of society as is here portrayed. His work is written with all the ardor of an old Californian, and is doubtless to be taken as a fair and full exposition of Pacific coast sentiment on this subject. The volume is replete with accounts of the operations of the Vigilants, which form intensely interesting reading. The extraordinary story of these "Popular Tribunals" will be completed in the forthcoming volume of the series.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE four "Imaginary Portraits" which compose Mr. Walter Pater's latest book (Macmillan) are carefully elaborated and finished productions. That which brings before us the figure of Antony Watteau as "The Prince of Court Painters" is exquisite in every particular. It purports to be made up of fragments from the diary of a girl whose young life was closely united with that of Watteau, and who loved him, vainly and silently, to the end of his life. The portrait is as delicate and graceful as one of his own paintings. The remaining portraits have a less living charm, addressing the intellect rather than the sympathies. "Denys L'Auxerrois" recalls to mind Hawthorne's "Donatello" and little "Pearl," although in no wise an imitation of either. It is a legend of the return of the spirit of the golden age in a mediæval town in France. It is a pure creation of the fancy, but displays the author's fine descriptive art and powers of invention. "Sebastian Van Storck" and "Duke Carl of Rosenmold" are studies in a similar vein; the former relating the career of a youth of an unimpassioned temperament, busied solely with questions which

exercise the reason; and the latter of a young German nobleman living just before the awakening of the literary genius of his nation, and filled with dreams and desires to hasten its stir to life. He dies with hopes unfulfilled, leaving to others the glory of introducing the brilliant era of intellectual activity which culminated in the achievements of Goethe.

THE "Memorials of William E. Dodge," compiled and edited by his son, D. Stuart Dodge, and published by A. D. F. Randolph, records the life of one who will always deserve grateful remembrance in the hearts of his fellow men. Endowed with the best qualities of a successful business man, he acquired a large fortune, which he used in giving the most generous aid to every deserving cause brought to his notice. The amount which he each year gave away is not known, but is believed to have exceeded \$100,000. He once stated that he had educated one hundred and fifty men for the ministry alone. His great wealth and boundless charity made him the subject of incessant calls for assistance from every direction. He was thankful for every opportunity to lessen misery or advance the cause of education and morality, and no honest appeal was ever made to him in vain. The energy he displayed in business and charity alike was characteristic of his religious work. From the age of seventeen he was a zealous evangelist. As he served humanity and the church, he also served his country. To the day of his death he was active and untiring in patriotic work. His memoir, prepared originally for private distribution, is an unpretentious, almost business-like document, but displays refinement and good taste.

THE lady who published the estimable little history of "The Life and Times of Sir Philip Sidney," nearly thirty years ago, modestly concealing her authorship under a series of initials, now reveals her identity on the title-page of a book of travels styled "Norway Nights and Russian Days," and signed by Mrs. S. M. Henry Davis. It is pleasant to greet again the author, who retains all her former charm, with a manner more attractive than before through the repression of its early exuberance. In the summer of 1886, Mrs. Davis, with two female companions, made a tour to the North Cape to view the midnight sun, and, passing through Sweden and Finland on her return, spent a considerable period among the novel scenes of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Every circumstance favored the purposes of her journey,—fair weather, comfortable accommodations, and courteous attendance; she therefore is able to relate her experiences in the most amiable spirits. An acquaintance with everything of prominent interest in other parts of Europe prepared her for a proper estimate of whatever was striking and important in these northern countries. Her account of them is entertaining and instructive, mingling facts and observations with the tact and discrimination of a cultivated and thoughtful woman. The volume is published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

A SERIES of talks delivered by Sir John Lubbock before the Workingmen's College and other schools of England, has been issued in book form by Messrs. Macmillan, under the title of "The Pleasures of Life." Among the subjects are "The Duty of Happiness" and its converse "The Happiness of Duty," "Science," "Education," "The Pleas-

ures of Home," and "The Pleasures of Travel." One of the most interesting is a talk about "The Choice of Books," in which is given a list of a hundred works most frequently approved by discriminating readers. The addresses are largely composed of quotations, which, although from the best authors, produce a rather patchy effect. It is encouraging to read the defence of the nineteenth century, so much complained of as imposing excessive toil and anxiety in the struggle for existence. Hard work is not an evil, he declares, and to offset it there exists a degree of freedom and security never before enjoyed. Never were books so abundant and knowledge so accessible, and never were there such facilities for travel or for making our homes comfortable and pleasant.

Mr. W. CAREW HAZLITT's "Gleanings in Old Garden Literature" appears in the pretty little series "The Book-Lover's Library" (George J. Coombs) in which the same author's "Old Cookery Books" has already had place. It is not alone a knowledge of gardens which we get from these "Gleanings," but a knowledge also of their owners; and some of the most eminent and interesting of men have delighted in the cultivation of their grounds, big or little. It is pleasant to know how Bacon, and Evelyn, and other worthies, relaxed the tension of their faculties by light work among their primroses and gilliflowers, their berries and peaches, their turnips and pumpkins. Neither is it time lost to read of the fruits and flowers and vegetables which in the great Elizabethan era enriched the tables and decorated the homes of the upper classes and the common people, and of the methods then used in gardening, so much ruder than our own. It is a part of the story of the world's progress, and therefore of definite importance.

THE collection of short sketches by Victor Hugo, expressively entitled "Things Seen" (Harper), cover a variety of subjects which came under the notice of the great Frenchman between the years 1838 and 1875. A striking example of their picturesqueness and dramatic power is afforded in the first brief article on Talleyrand, written two days after the diplomatist's death. Hugo ends the book with the following: "I have had sometimes in my hands the gloved and white palm of the upper class and the heavy black hand of the lower class, and have recognized that both are but men. After all these have passed before me, I say that Humanity has a synonym—Equality; and that under Heaven there is but one being we ought to bow to—Genius; and only one thing before which we ought to kneel—Goodness." There are over thirty sketches in the book, giving portraiture of prominent persons, descriptions of notable events, reports of interviews, snatches of conversation, all dashed off with a few rapid, brilliant strokes.

A VOLUME of nearly six hundred closely printed pages on the subject of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty" (Macmillan) presents a formidable aspect. Only the young and sentimental could take it up without forebodings of weariness. Yet the serious-minded, also, may find here matter not unworthy their attention. The author, Mr. Henry T. Finck, has not treated the theme from the lofty level of Emerson or Thoreau, but he has displayed

almost infinite ingenuity and industry in the exposition of its myriad points and bearings. Love and beauty are potent factors in the history of mankind. What have been their character and influence in different ages and among different races and nations; what tends to purify them and heighten their effect; the pertinent reflections of the wisest men and women relating to the matter; statistics drawn from many sources regarding the health and condition of both sexes; all this, and much more, Mr. Finck includes in his survey, which has ranged through the whole realm of literature and life.

It is nearly forty years since Susan Fennimore Cooper, the daughter of the great novelist, published a collection of notes on those little events in the life of nature which to all but the loving student of her intimate and varying moods pass unobserved. This book, named "Rural Hours," appears in a revised edition (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); and notwithstanding the multitude of works of a similar kind which have been produced by skilled and vigilant naturalists since its original issue, it has not been superseded. Miss Cooper's observations, arranged in the form of a journal, follow the procession of the seasons, and mark the changes in rural scenes throughout the year.

THE collection of short papers by Louise Chandler Moulton on "Ourselves and Our Neighbors" (Roberts) cover a diversity of social topics—as, for example, "Rosebuds in Society," "The Gospel of Good Gowns," "The Fashion in Poetry," "Motives for Marriage," "Courtesy at Home," "Caprices of Fashion," etc. On all these themes Mrs. Moulton writes with her usual grace, uttering sound truths and relieving them of triteness by the sprightly and fluent way in which they are delivered. The essays are rightly denominated "Chats" in their general sub-title, being light and informal, well adapted to the exigencies of idle moments or hurried readers.

MISS HALE's "Little Flower-People" (Ginn & Co.) is a fairy-story for children in which flowers and grasses and ferns are the actors. The author has aimed to give the most important facts in the life of a plant in such a way as to interest the youngest child. Her plan is an ingenious one. Through her story the child may learn the different functions of the roots and leaves and stems of a plant, together with many of the distinguishing features of the different families and orders.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Am. Geographical Names. A. C. Cox. *Forum*.
Audubon, John J. *Popular Science*.
Bird-Song. Maurice Thompson. *Scribner*.
Blaine, James G. *No. American*.
Books That Have Helped Me. A. Jessop. *Forum*.
Botanical Bonanza. A. F. E. Boynton. *Popular Science*.
Buccaneers of the Spanish Main. H. Pyle. *Harper*.
California, Getting of. H. H. Bancroft. *Mag. Am. History*.
Camera Club of Cincinnati. D. W. Huntington. *Century*.
Canada, Government of. *Forum*.
China, Will there be a New? Selim H. Peabody. *Dial*.
Constitution, Framers of the. J. B. McMaster. *Century*.
Cork. Good and Anderson. *Popular Science*.
"Crater." The. W. H. Powell and G. L. Kilmer. *Century*.
Critics, Manners of. Andrew Lang. *Forum*.
Democratic Party's Outlook. H. Watterson. *No. American*.

Donnelly's (Ignatius) Comet. Alexander Winchell. *Forum*.
 Economic Disturbances since '73. D. A. Wells. *Pop. Sci.*
 Education, Recent Books on. J. B. Roberts. *Dial*.
 English in Newspapers and Novels. A. S. Hill. *Scribner*.
 Ethnological Sketches in Annam. *Popular Science*.
 Food, Digestibility of. W. O. Atwater. *Century*.
 Fort Steadman. G. L. Kilmer. *Century*.
 Franklin in France. J. B. McMaster. *Atlantic*.
 Freezing. Dr. von Nussbaum. *Popular Science*.
 Greek Revolution and the U.S. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Gulf, Along the. Rebecca H. Davis. *Harper*.
 "H. H.'s" Grave. M. Virginia Donaghe. *Century*.
 "Heathen, Why I am Not a." Yan Phon Lee. *No. Am.*
 High License. D. R. Locke. *No. American*.
 Home Rule in Isle of Man. R. Wheatley. *Harper*.
 Hopkins, Mark. *Century*.
 Human Instincts. Wm. James. *Popular Science*.
 Industrial Training 200 Years Ago. *Popular Science*.
 Jefferson, Home of. J. G. Nicolay, F. R. Stockton. *Century*.
 Johns Hopkins, Society at. James Cummings. *Lippincott*.
 Labor Question, The. John Bascom. *Forum*.
 Life's Object. E. D. Cope. *Forum*.
 Lincoln, Abraham. Hay and Nicolay. *Century*.
 March to the Sea, The. S. H. M. Byers. *No. American*.
 Marlowe, Christopher. E. G. Johnson. *Dial*.
 Mayas, The. Alice D. Le Plongeon. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Men. Miss Mulock. *Forum*.
 Nile, The. E. L. Wilson. *Scribner*.
 Northwest Territory, The New. George C. Noyes. *Dial*.
 Our Hundred Days in Europe. O. W. Holmes. *Atlantic*.
 Petersburg, Colored Troops at. H. G. Thomas. *Century*.
 Photographer, The Amateur. A. Black. *Century*.
 Profit Sharing. N. P. Gilman. *Forum*.
 Randolph, Edmund. M. D. Conway. *Lippincott*.
 Randolph, Edmund, An Unpublished Paper of. *Scribner*.
 Revolutionary Thunder. Our. J. D. Butler. *Mag. Am. Hist.*
 Eiding in New York. *Harper*.
 Russia. Edmund Noble. *Atlantic*.
 Shoshone, Camping in the. W. S. Rainsford. *Scribner*.
 Sixteenth Amendment, The. J. J. Ingalls. *Forum*.
 Sleep and Its Counterparts. A. de Watteville. *Pop. Sci.*
 Social Sustenance. H. J. Philpott. *Popular Science*.
 Society in the Elizabethan Our. M. R. Anderson. *Dial*.
 Speeches at the Recent Tyndall Banquet. *Pop. Science*.
 State Militia. L. S. Bryce. *No. American*.
 Steppe, Sons of the. Henry Lansdell. *Harper*.
 Summer Refrigeration. F. L. Oswald. *No. American*.
 Telescopes. C. A. Young. *Forum*.
 Thackeray Letters. *Scribner*.
 Union, Secession, Abolition. *Mag. Am. History*.
 University, The American. G. T. Ladd. *Scribner*.
 Valparaiso. W. E. Curtis. *Harper*.
 Varnum, James M. A. B. Gardiner. *Mag. Am. Hist.*
 Vigilants in California, The. *Dial*.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list contains all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of August by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.]

BIOGRAPHY—HISTORY.

Boswell's Life of Johnson, including Boswell's Journal of a Tour through the Hebrides and Johnson's Diary of a Journey into North Wales. Edited by George B. Hill. 6 vols., 8vo. The Clarendon Press, Oxford. *Net*, \$6.00.
John Keats. By Sidney Colvin. 12mo, pp. 229. "English Men of Letters." Harper & Bros. 75 cents.
Memorials of William E. Dodge. Compiled and edited by E. Stuart Dodge. 8vo, pp. 467. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. *Net*, \$1.00; by mail, *net*, \$1.15.
The Girls' Book of Famous Queens. By Lydia H. Farmer. 12mo, pp. 405. Illustrated. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
Royal Girls, and Royal Courts. By Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood. 16mo, pp. 236. Portraits. D. Lothrop Co. \$1.25.
Outlines of a Gentle Life. A Memorial Sketch of Ellen P. Shaw. Edited by her sister, Maria V. G. Havergal. 12mo, pp. 183. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.00.
Half-Hours With American History. Selected and arranged by Charles Morris. 2 vols., 12mo. Gilt tops. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.00.
Things Seen (Choses Vues). By Victor Hugo. 16mo, pp. 235. Boards. *Portrait*. Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

TRAVEL.

Shores and Alps of Alaska. By H. W. Seton Karr, F.R.G.S., etc. With illustrations and two maps. 8vo, pp. 248. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$3.50.

Ran Away from the Dutch; or, Borneo from South to North. By M. T. H. Perelae. Translated by M. Blok and adapted by A. P. Mendes. 8vo, pp. 376. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.25.

Windsor Castle. With a Description of the Park, Town and Neighborhood. By W. J. Loftie. 12mo, pp. 297. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

Philadelphia and Its Environs. 8vo, pp. 116. Paper. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.

Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Its Vicinity. With maps. Paper. Edition for 1887. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.

ESSAYS—BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. Including his Private as well as his Official and Scientific Correspondence, and numerous Letters and Documents now for the first time printed, with many others not included in any former collection; also the unimpaired and correct version of his Autobiography. Compiled and edited by John Bigelow. 8vo, half leather. To be completed in 16 vols. Vols. 1 to 4 now ready. (The edition is limited to 600 copies, numbered.) G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., *net*, \$5.00.

Père Goriot. Scenes from Parisian Life. From the French of Honoré de Balzac. With six illustrations by Lynch, engraved by E. Abot. Large 8vo, pp. 348. Boards. *Edition de Luxe, limited to 500 copies, numbered*. G. Routledge & Sons. \$4.00.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. New library edition. To be completed in 25 vols., 8vo. Gilt tops. Vols. 1—20 now ready. J. B. Lippincott Co. Per vol., \$1.75.

The Works of W. M. Thackeray. *Edition de Luxe, limited to 250 copies, numbered*. With numerous illustrations, printed on Japan paper. To be completed in 20 vols., large 8vo. Philip, 2 vols., now ready. Worthington Co. Per vol., *net*, \$3.50.

The Works of W. M. Thackeray. Pocket edition. The Book of Snobs, etc. London. Boards, 50 cents; half leather, \$1.00.

Romantic Love, and Personal Beauty. Their Development, Casual Relations, Historic and National Peculiarities. By H. T. Finck. 12mo, pp. 560. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.

The Pleasures of Life. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart. M.P. 16mo, pp. 191. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 57 cents.

A Chautauqua Idyl. By Grace Livingston. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 103. D. Lothrop Co. 75 cents.

The Republic of the Future; or, Socialism a Reality. By Anna B. Dodd. 18mo, pp. 86. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.

Beecher. Representative Selections from the Sermons, Lectures, Prayers and Letters of H. W. Beecher. With a Biographical Sketch. By T. W. Handford. 12mo, pp. 318. *Portrait*. Belford, Clarke & Co. \$1.25.

POETRY—THE DRAMA.

Underwoods. By R. L. Stevenson. 16mo, pp. 138. Gilt top. Boards. C. Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.

A Blot in the 'Scutcheon, and other Dramas. By Robert Browning. Edited, with notes, by W. J. Rolfe, A.M., and Heloise E. Hersey. 16mo, pp. 245. *Portrait*. Harper & Bros. 65 cents.

After Paradise; or, Legends of Exile. With other Poems. By Robert, Earl of Lytton (Owen Meredith). 18mo, pp. 232. Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.

REFERENCE—EDUCATIONAL.

Poor's Directory of Railway Officials, 1887. Containing Lists of the Officers of all Railways in North America, and of the Leading Organizations Auxiliary to the Railway System; List of Officers of South American and British Railways, etc. 8vo, pp. 372. \$2.00.

Chauvenet's Treatise on Elementary Geometry. Revised and Abridged by W. E. Byerly. 12mo, pp. 322. J. B. Lippincott Co. *Net*, \$1.40.

The Order of Words in the Ancient Languages Compared with that of the Modern Languages. By Henri Weil. Translated, with Notes and Additions, by C. W. Super, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 114. Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

SCIENTIFIC—MEDICAL.

Cyclopaedic Science Simplified. By J. H. Pepper. 8vo, pp. 738. With six hundred illustrations. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.50.

The Curse of the World. Narcotics: Why Used; What Effects; The Remedy. By Daniel Wilkins, A.M. Colored illustrations. 12mo, pp. 370. Gilt edges. \$2.50.

The Story of the Earth and Man. By Sir J. W. Dawson. 12mo, pp. 406. New and revised edition. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

The Graphical Statics of Mechanism. A Guide for the use of Machinists, Architects, and Engineers; and also a Text-Book for Technical Schools. By G. Hermann. Translated and Annotated by A. P. Smith, M. E. 12mo, pp. 158. D. Van Nostrand. Net, \$1.00.

A Naturalist's Rambles About Home. By C. C. Abbot. Second Edition, revised. 12mo, pp. 485. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

An Introduction to the Study of Embryology. By A. C. Haddon, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 336. P. Blakiston, Son & Co. \$5.00.

Syphilis. By J. Hutchinson, F.R.S., LL.D. 16mo, pp. 352. Lea Bros. & Co. \$1.25.

FICTION-HUMOR.

La Belle-Nivernaise. From the French of Alphonse Daudet. Graphically illustrated by Montégut. 16mo, pp. 331. G. Routledge & Sons. Paper, \$1.50; half leather, \$2.25.

Tartarin of Tarascon. From the French of Alphonse Daudet. Profusely and beautifully illustrated by Montégut and others. 16mo, pp. 245. Paper. G. Routledge & Sons. \$1.50.

A Child of the Revolution. By the author of "The Atelier du Lys," etc. 12mo, pp. 336. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

Astray. A Tale of a Country Town. By Charlotte M. Yonge, Mary Bramston, Christabel Coleridge, Esme Stuart. 12mo, pp. 407. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

In Pursuit of Happiness. From the Russian of Count L. N. Tolstol. 16mo, pp. 193. D. Lothrop Co. 75 cents.

Paul and Christina. By Amelia E. Barr. 16mo, pp. 227. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.00.

Thrallism. By Julian Sturgis. 12mo, pp. 247. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50 cents; boards, 75 cents.

The Broken Vow. A Story of Here and Hereafter. By W. J. K. Little. 12mo, pp. 263. London. 75 cents.

Dorothy Thorne. of Thornton. By Julian Warth. 16mo, pp. 276. D. Lothrop Co. \$1.25.

Divorced. By Madeleine V. Dahlgren. 16mo, pp. 212. Belford, Clarke & Co. \$1.00.

Red Spider. By S. Baring-Gould. Paper. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

The Deserter. By Captain Charles King, U.S.A. 8vo. J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.

The Three Teton. A Story of the Yellowstone. By Alice W. Rollins. Paper. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.

Mark Logan. the Bourgeois. By Mrs. J. H. Kinzie. Paper. J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.

A Modern Circe. By the author of "Molly Bawn," etc. 16mo, pp. 382. J. B. Lippincott Co. Paper, 25 cents; boards, 50 cents.

Frederick the Great. and his Court. From the German of L. Muhlbach. Paper. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.

The Autobiography of a Slander. By Edna Lyall. 16mo, pp. 119. Paper. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.

Calamity Jane. A Story of the Black Hills. By Mrs. G. E. Spencer. Paper. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.

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Culture's Garland. Being Memoranda of the Gradual Rise of Literature, Art, Music and Society in Chicago and other Western Ganglia. By Eugene Field. With an Introduction by Julian Hawthorne. 16mo, pp. 325. Ticknor & Co. \$1.00.

BOOKS FOR YOUTH.

Silverthorns. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 271. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

Elsie's Friends at Woodburn. By Martha Finley. 16mo, pp. 334. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Swiss Stories. For Children and for Those who Love Children. From the German of Madam Johanna Spyri. 16mo. D. Lothrop Co. \$1.00.

After School Days. A Story for Girls. By Christina Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 196. D. Lothrop Co. \$1.00.

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